Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY JUNE 8, 1808. [No. 2193.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation as prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

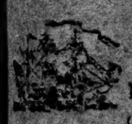
HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.
March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.



The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.
May 6. d,

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT
April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

85 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,
Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.
Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

Public Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at four o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, will be leased for one year—
The *Wharf* and *Warehouse* occupied by Robert T. Hooe and Co. on the lower end of Duke-street, now belonging to the Corporation.
June 6. dts

REMOVAL.

J. G. FRANCIS has removed his BOOT and SHOE making shop to the corner of Washington and King-streets, where all orders in his line will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

The house he lately occupied is to let, apply as above.
June 6. 3t.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES.*

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.
Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-third day of drawing,

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1	of	25,000 dolls.
1		10 000
1		2,000
2		1,000
6		500
9		100
33		50
177		20
5,226		10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th days drawing $16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to $10,000

Tickets at $12 50 cents for sale by
R. GRAY.
June 2.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.
April 7. d

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.
May 11. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12. 6m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 8th day of next month, a HOUSE and LOT on Union-street, adjoining the property of Mrs. Myers. The Lot 16 feet 9 and quarter inches front, by 70 feet deep to an alley subject to a ground rent of 16*l* 15*s*. 5*d*.—The House is one and a half stories high, with two rooms on each floor and in good repair.

Jacob Leap.
May 30. ts

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named
BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; about 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.
Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, *and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:*

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*
May 20 d

Public Sale.

To be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Conway's wharf—

The CARGO
Of the CUTTER
UNION PACKET.
Consisting of
60 hhds. Surinam Sugar,
34 do. do. Molasses,
30 tierces do. do.
30 bags Cocoa.

Terms of Sale.—Notes with approved endorsers, negotiable at the Banks here, at 60 and 90 days credit.

James Patton.
June 8. 2t

New-York Lottery.

[illegible] the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to
10,000 Dollars.
THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF
25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheel.*
Total gain of the wheel 20,650 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing.

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.
May 7.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.
May 31.

CLOVER HAY—*for Sale.*

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY, may be had at Cameron—if sent for and taken from the field.
May 26. 12t

An excellent (fresh) Milch Cow and Calf for Sale,

Which has been raised in this town.—Enquire of the PRINTER.
July 6. co3t

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.
Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9.—(15.) lawtf
N B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M

☞ Third Dividend.

In the case of JAMES SMITH, late a BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners, acting under a commission of bankruptcy, formerly awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, late of Dumfries, in the county of Prince-William and state of Virginia, merchant; intend to meet at the commissioners office, (the House of Benjamin Parke) in the town of *Fredericksburg*, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt: when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige,
ASSIGNEE.
May 28. (31) co12t

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.
July 6. law3w

From the New-York Evening Post.

NO. VII.

LETTER OF THE HON. SENATOR ADAMS.

The honorable senator has exhausted his powers to shew the importance of three points which his colleague had stated, as the only ground of the embargo; and yet, speaking of the orders of the British council of November last, he says:

"To my mind, in comparison with those orders, the three causes to which Mr. Pickering limits our grounds for a rupture with England might indeed be justly denominated pretences In comparison with them former aggressions sink into insignificance. To argue upon the subjects of our disputes with Britain, or upon the motives for the embargo, and keep them out of sight, is laying your finger upon the units before a series of noughts and then arithmetically proving that they all amount to nothing.

Thus he not only gives direct assurance but calls in the aid of a violent metaphor to shew, that in his opinion, every other cause of quarrel with England was insignificant; was nothing, in comparison with these orders.

When therefore the honorable Senator takes up the question of impressment, and [illegible] groans through nine long paragraphs and four short ones, it is fair to reply: Very fairy spoken, to be sure, but you yourself consider the thing as insignificant. And when again, thro' ten paragraphs more, he plays the termagant with the British for their rule of 1756; one of their adherents might reply, Lord sir! Why all this talk about nothing? And when again through ten other paragraphs, he amuses himself and his friends by stirring up the embers of strife to the tune of admiral Berkley, some wag might hint that it is beneath senatorial dignity to act a part in the comedy of *Much ado about nothing*.

In plain and sober truth, if these points were so trivial, why so much labor to shew their importance? If important, why declare them to be insignificant; mere cyphers? As times go, it might be austere to ask for consistency of conduct; but really Mr. Senator, it is not unreasonable to ask for consistency of language, at least for the space of one letter. We presume not to expect that a second letter shall consist with the first. As to aberrations of that sort, we accept before hand the honest apology of *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. To which we are always disposed, very civilly to reply—And much good may it do you. But indeed and indeed sir, being Yankees and having at heart the honor of New England, we wish you had stuck to your text in what you composed and delivered for one day's edification. You will pardon us, however, if in deference to your declaration just cited, we should take too slight a notice of these aggressions, which *sink into insignificance*. We shall not overlook what you say of them, lest you should suppose we are wanting in respect.

First, then, on the claim of Britain to take her seamen from our merchant ships, you say that her prescriptive right cannot apply to us (who are but lately become an independent nation) if this right existed only against us while colonies; for that in such case

"As a *relict* of colonial servitude, it is not entitled to our submission."

You have too much understanding to believe it was your colleagues intention, that America should submit to a claim involving the acknowledgment of her dependence, as a colony, on Great Britain. Yes, sir, you have too much understanding You know better. If we take no further notice of what you say, it is because we do not wish, by contrasting your convictions with your insinuations, to place you in a position, alike awkward and uneasy. But you say further

"If it be meant that the right has been claimed and exercised for ages, over the merchant vessels of other nations, I apprehend it is a mistake. The case never occurred with sufficient frequency to constitute a practice, much less a right. If it had been either, it would have been noticed by some of the writers on the law of nations. The truth is, the question arose out of American independence, from the severance of one nation into two. It never was made a question between any other two nations. There is therefore no right of prescription."

To this we reply, that the silence of writers on public law (admitting that they were silent) would only prove that the practice was, as in fact it was, a consequence of the clear, acknowledged principle, that every nation has a right to the military service of her own people. You, sir, well know that the pretended right of expatriation is of novel date, and of no authority. If the case you mention did not occur, it was because the seamen of belligerent powers were seldom in the employ of other states. You know (and if not you may easily learn) that it has been the ancient practice of England, when a war broke out, to call for the return of all seamen and seafaring people, by a proclamation. And you know (or may easily learn) that France, like England, has insisted on this very right, and maintained it by her practice; and that she has (during this very war) taken her seamen from our ships. You know that a contract between two parties cannot impair the validity of a prior contract by either, with a third person, nor absolve them from their duties. And when you speak of seamen on board of our merchant vessels as being *within our jurisdiction* upon the high seas, you that you advance a position which, if maintained to the extent, must involve every neutral nation in war. If enemies goods are taken within the jurisdiction of a neutral power, it is an act of hostility. If a neutral merchant ship (on the high sea) is within the neutral jurisdiction, so as to render impressment unlawful, she is equally within the same jurisdiction to every other purpose; consequently all the cases of capture of enemy's goods on board a neutral ship, the legality of which has been admitted from the earliest times, must (according to your doctrine) be hostile aggressions. We will not follow you through the turnings and doublings of which the subject is susceptible. We all now know, and from the relation in which you stood to the executive department you could not have been ignorant (unless indeed they fooled you with half confidence) that Great Britain offered so to restrain the practice of impressment as to remedy the grievances of which we complain, and that Messrs. Munro and Pinckney signed a treaty in the firm and honest belief that having obtained such a promise, they had substantially provided for that object of their instructions. They supposed it was the wish of the American government to protect American sailors, and never suspected a design to embroil the two countries (against their will) by exacting from the British ministers a formal abandonment of what their nation, and every other nation has hitherto considered as an unquestionable right. A thing which no British ministers dare to do; and which we, as a maritime power, ought not to ask. Our negociators were, it seems, mistaken, and the hon. Mr John Q. Adams now tells us, (speaking no doubt the language of his excellency Thomas Jefferson)

"I would subscribe to any compromise of this contest *consistent with the rights of sovereignty, the duties of humanity and principles of reciprocity:* but to the right of forcing even her own subjects out of our merchant vessels on the high seas, I can never assent."

That is to say, I will settle the matter any way you please, provided it be in the single way I please. This is the plain meaning when stript of sounding words which amount to nothing. The article (be it what it may) if reciprocal, must consist with the principles of reciprocity and the rights of sovereignty; because it must acknowledge the same rights in each sovereign. As for the duties of humanity, they are the usual stuffing of a jacobin saussage, in which there is so much seasoning that poor humanity gets sadly peppered. If the duties of humanity are to be invoked, let them be exerted in making such honest provisions as may prevent abuse, and consequent suffering.

[*To be continued.*]

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
2d JUNE, 1808.

ORDERED, That Messrs. M'Guire, Preston, and Johnston, be a committee with power to cause the lower end of Prince street to be repaired: *Provided* it can be done for the use of the dockage thereof, and that they let out the end of Duke street, on the best terms to be obtained.

Test.

Jas. M. M'Rea. C. C.

NOTICE.

The Roll's will be called at the Company Musters, during the Summer, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

JUNE 7.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20 d1m

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

French Revolutionary Influence.

NO. II.

HAVING, on its installation, burthened the commercial class of people with the whole advance of taxes, the administration soon after increased that public debt, of which the interest is provided by those taxes, in purchasing Louisiana for sixteen millions.

Nations, like individuals, may be very improper judges of their own cases, and this is the only way I can account for the silence of the public respecting this measure, but we should adopt what Washington taught us, that public virtue is the surest pledge of public blessing, and, if we have strayed from this pious maxim, remember that confession of error and repentance, is retribution and forgiveness anticipated.

However politic it might have been to acquire the government of Louisiana from the rightful owner, and adopt its citizens, with their own consent; the traffic with a third power, who had paid but little for it, and had at best, but an equivocal title to it, on the eve of a war in which that power was to take a part, and without the consent of the inhabitants or the belligerents, freely and formally given, may, I fear, be considered by posterity, a clandestine subsidy to that power.

This piece of policy, for the honor of which the negotiators contested, and for which the administration has claimed much credit, has a striking resemblance to that of Austria, in taking Venice, at the treaty of Leoben, and to that of Russia, in accepting part of Prussia at the treaty of Tilsit, but for which they both have been or will be punished, as well by the arms of the donor, as the contempt of the world.

If the price paid by the U. S. for this territory, was levied on the wealth of the community at large, or from that part of the country which is to be more immediately benefited by the free navigation of the Mississippi; the merchants and traders, some of whom have received a part of their neighbor's contributions in payment of claims on France, would have no particular right to complain, unless that the first bad effects of bad faith towards other nations, did, and will necessarily fall on them. This expence, like all others, therefore, is in the first instance supported by the merchants and traders exclusively, and their grievances are accumulated more, and rendered difficult to remedy or redress.

Before I take leave of this part of my subject, I cannot but express my doubts as to the authority by which this negotiation was undertaken. If the power to levy and sell be the same, coeval and tantamount, and the constitution has not, as will be admitted, authorized the general government to parcel and dispose of the territory of the U. S. on any terms; the power to buy and take possession of another territory, may well be questioned, no matter what the terms may be. And, lest my fellow citizens should suspect me of having broached a new and visionary doctrine, I ask leave to introduce a part of Vattel, book I. chap. xxi. § 2. and wish their attention to it the more, as it bears essentially on the subject which it is my intention to submit to their attention immediately.

This highly respected author on the Laws of Nations, says, "It (the nation) has not then a right to traffic with their (its members) rank and liberty, on account of any advantages it may promise itself from such a negotiation; they are united to the society, to be its members; they acknowledge the authority of the state, to promote in concert their common welfare and safety, and not to be at its disposal, like a farm or an herd of cattle. But the nation may lawfully abandon them in cases of extreme necessity, and it has a right to cut them off from the body, if the public safety require it."

The commerce of the country was again made to yield to French philosophical policy, in the suspension of the trade to Hispaniola, soon after the purchase of Louisiana A sovereign may have forfeited all the rights established in social compacts by his repeated and unrelenting transgressions of the laws of society; and it was a proper time to inquire into the internal as well as external policy of France, when her rulers called on us to forego the advantages of this trade. In my opinion, the tenure on which the European colonies are generally held, amounts to a state of vassalage; and these who never were integral parts of a nation, so as to enjoy the advantages and emoluments thereof, like other citizens or subjects, are always at liberty to assume a self government and protection towards a metropole who has provoked such assumption by a total change of the civil organisation of the colony, and refusal, or inability to afford it political and external protection, as was the case with respect to France and Saint Domingo. A country like this confederacy, which has realised its independence and liberties, cannot, I conceive, renounce these principles to the prejudice of another colony, without a stigma on itself; and nothing but a more than ordinary spirit of persecution against trade, which exists in the government will account for such a sacrifice of interest and dereliction of principle.

By some mistake, no doubt, this act of government is not renewed, and would die a natural death, if another, more important, did not keep it alive; though in its nature it stifles every thing else.

A subservient infatuation like this, has reconciled the world to the downfall of Prussia, and, from its fallen capital, was issued the first universal decree of blockade, the 21st November 1806. which, tho' expressed in general terms, could only be levelled at that country which remained or was expected to remain neutral, or independent of both belligerents, any thing said by decrees, to the contrary notwithstanding. The mission to protest against and repel such an aggression on neutral right, on our part, whilst the merchants were prudently curtailing their risks, could alone have justified the policy of the execution of it on theirs; when that was openly resolved on, as we were warned by our agents abroad, England might be expected to retaliate, and our property returning from Europe would become a desirable prey of their navy.

But it seems that some persons were ambitious to imitate the Dutch Grand Pensioner and Spanish Prince of Peace.

At this crisis, before we had the certainty of such retaliating orders, we might more honorably and advantageously have redeemed the time England and France too had afforded us, and adopted vigorous measures of retaliation ourselves, without the appearance of being driven to extremes. Instead of which, the administration voluntarily and precipitately laid an embargo on our trade, universal in its application, and unlimited in its duration. I say the administration laid it; for not only do I acquit the thirty federalists of any participation in any such measures, but the twenty democratic members of congress who would not come at the beck, and barter their constituents' interests for ten lines of presidential communication, as must have done those, who as Mr G. W. Campbell has told us, thought the affair *self-evident*, and saved their breath in defending it.

[*To be continued.*]

FOREIGN.

Extract from the Paris Argus.

The preparations are continuing against Sweden, and they are of such a nature, that before three months are at an end, Gustavus will have lost his throne if he does not return to a more enlightened system of policy. The English have as yet landed but a few miserable German battalions. They will take care how they expose their national troops in a country where they would arrive only to be prisoners of war. Some newspapers have exaggerated in a very absurd manner the resources and strength of Sweden; she can hardly muster forty thousand men, and even most of these are very ill armed.

A great part of these troops consists of militia, whose fidelity cannot much be relied upon, as the people are decidedly against the war.

Czerni-George has given to his advanced posts the most precise orders to show the greatest regard to the advanced posts of the French troops which are in Dalmatia, towards the frontiers of Bossonia and Albania.

The cotton and coffee of Arabia arriving in such great quantities at Constantinople the price of these two precious commodities, cannot fail of shortly experiencing a considerable fall in the markets of all the European states bordering upon Turkey.

We have received from Germany for some time past by means of the caravans of Turkey in Europe. These caravans have hitherto met with little or no difficulty in passing thro' the different armies which are assembled in the provinces of the Ottoman empire.

Our ports continues to be blockaded by the English; this however does not prevent the frequent arrival of vessels from the neighboring countries, laden with provisions.

The fort which commands the entrance of the port, is in the most respectable state of defence; so that is not probable that the enemy should think of attacking it.

A newspaper said, ere yesterday, that the king of Sweden was able to put a hundred thousand men upon foot. Had the editor of that paper for a moment reflected, how could he have advanced such an assertion? The king of Sweden, whose zeal for England and

whose hatred for France cannot be doubted, was not able in the last campaign to put more than six or eight thousand men upon foot. To suppose the king of Sweden capable of arming twenty thousand men for the defence of his states, is to suppose a great deal. There are some editors of newspapers, who in this manner create armies with a stroke of a pen, and do of their own private authority, enrol the whole population of a country. Sweden is a fallen power, who stands in need of the utmost wisdom to support herself, but whom the unexampled folly of the present sovereign is hurrying to complete ruin. She has lost Pomerania, and will doubtless soon lose Finland. As to the English, all the assistance which they are able to afford her, will be to send her two or three regiments of deserters. This is all that they can do for their allies.

Publiciste.

By a decree of the 8th of March, the Abbe de Boulogne, one of his majesty's chaplains, has been promoted to the bishoprick of Troye, vacant by the death of Mr. La Tour-du-Pin.

Swedish Finland, to which the attention of all Europe is now directed, contains according to a late publication, 106,520 inhabitants, on an extent of 92 miles in length by 71 miles in breadth; consequently its population is only in the proportion of 179 inhabitants per square mile, (about five and an half English miles.) Finland, is, notwithstanding, one of the most fertile provinces in Sweden. It is one of those which produce the most corn, and if it were not for the frequent wars of which it has been the theatre, it would be in a still more flourishing state. It is covered with lakes, marshes and woods. It produces more wheat than is necessary for their own consumption, and its meadows are excellent. In 1748 Russia conquered the greater part of Swedish Finland, which she united to the government of Wiburg. That province is of great importance to Stockholm.

BALTIMORE, *June 6.*

Arrived ship Perseverance, Fisher, in 18 days from Tonningen. Left ship Missouri, Dunlap, destination unknown. Left in Hamburg ship Jupiata, Mezick; Ruby and Betsy, Busary; Lucy, Inglee; Two Friends, Livingston; and brig ——, Hall, all under sequestration. April 27, in the straits of Dover, was boarded by his Britannic majesty's brig Fly, treated politely, and suffered to proceed without an examination of the crew. May 12, in a squall, carried away foretopmast and maintopgallant mast, and lost a man from the maintopgallant yard, named *Samuel Johnson*, one of the ship Jupiata, of this port. 13th was boarded by British packet from Halifax, and 15th by ship Lioness, and treated politely. 30th, lat. 38 30, long. 72 30, spoke ship Halcyon, from New York for New Orleans. Spoke in the straits of Dover, ship Logan, of New York for Amsterdam, laden with sugar, having been detained a long time in England, but allowed to proceed with a licence.

Passengers in the Perseverance, Casper H. Muller, esq. and family; Frederick William Ambuda, esq. and Henry Courtsch.

The Harriet, Harlow, of this port, was safely lost in the Sound.

"Letters by the Perseverance, 43 days from Tonningen, mention, that all the American property some time since sequestered at Hamburg had been CONFISCATED *by special order of the emperor!* (not by the council of prizes) and ordered to Paris; waggons had been employed for the conveyance of the same."

THE MONITOR

IS a newspaper now published at the City of Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is devoted to *News, Politics, Arts, Manufactures* and *Agriculture* — During the session of Congress, it will furnish the public with a correct, and (when necessary) a copious account of the proceedings and debates of the National Legislative body. At all times, it will communicate to its readers the *earliest* and *most authentic* intelligence, on all subjects of which it professes to be the vehicle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited in aid of its establishment.

TERMS.

The price of subscription will be five dolls per annum, payable in advance.

The paper will be transmitted always agreeably to directions by mail, or left by a carrier according to orders.

Advertisements will be received and inserted at the usual prices.

Essays decently and concisely written, on subjects interesting to the general welfare, will be cheerfully inserted without any charge.

J. B. Colvin.

June 3. 6t

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

Governor Hull has written to judge Woodward, of the Michigan territory, announcing his re-appointment for the ensuing 3 years, and his desire for the judge to swear him into office. The judge in reply congratulates him on his re-appointment, but informs him that he is not vested with that authority, and that no officer now existing by law, can perform that duty; of course the governor must perform his duty without an oath until the next session of congress, who must make provision for a dilemma into which their neglect had thrown that officer.

(Balt. American.)

Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, in his address to the legislature, makes the following remarks on the proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States relative to the judiciary.

"Among the public communications that are now to be made, are letters from the governors of the states of Virginia and Vermont, presenting resolutions of their respective legislatures, proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, as respects the senate and judiciary of the Union. In making these communications to you, I cannot refrain from observing, that this desire of amendment, or rather alteration, of the constitution of the United States, is growing so prevalent, that in my estimation, the venerable instrument, the production of our former enlightened and experienced sages, is in danger of becoming essentially different from its first construction, if not fatally impaired in its original design to promote the general interest and public welfare of these United States."

NEW-LONDON, May 31.

On Saturday last put in here in distress, the schooner Rover, Samuel Coleman, master, from Nantucket bound to Baltimore.—That morning, off Block Island, in a heavy squal, she was struck by lightning; three men were struck to the deck, but sustained no material injury; the foremast and foretopmast were splintered from top to the deck, and some of the sails badly perforated. At the instant of the shock, a number of small white flint stones, some of which were as large as a robin's egg, fell on the main deck—conjectured to be raised into the air by the suction of a water spout.

HESSIAN FLY.

We are informed (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette) by a gentleman, who this morning received a letter from his manager in Washington county, state of Maryland, that the *Fly* has made its appearance in that part of this state. Much injury to the wheat is apprehended this season.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

RESPECTED FRIEND.

THE following is extracted from an English publication, (entitled Dossie's Memoirs of Agriculture,) and seems so extraordinary a produce of a vegetable called the Turnip rooted Cabbage, that perhaps it may be thought worthy of the attention of our American Farmers.

The Turnip rooted Cabbage is a very hardy plant and is impenetrable by frost; a half acre piece though eaten off all winter long produced at least 17 tons of food in May, and maintained six milch cows from which 106lbs. of butter was made, one heifer and one bull sixteen days on the herbage only. The roots afterwards kept 162 sheep of a year old, for 25 days, all in the utmost plenty. This crop amounting to 34 tons per acre, is certainly very large compared to the product of most other plants. A light soil and pretty deep, suits it best, but does not require very rich ground; the stalks and leaves are little inferior to broccou for family use.* It may be sowed as turnips either in rows or broad cast, but not quite so thick as turnips; B. M'Mahon, author of the American Gardener's Callender, directs them to be thinned to the distance of 16 inches in the rows, but does not mention the distance the rows should be apart; however, that may be left to the discretion of the farmer, accordingly as he means to attend them either with the plough or hoe, but the great advantage is to have the ground well meliorated with the plough and harrow previous to planting and afterwards kept clear of weeds.

I conclude thy assured friend,

A Young Farmer.

Philadelphia county. 6 *mo. 3d*, 1808.

P. S. This plant would be very valuable to those that keep many milch cows over winter, and attend market with milk, as it would cause them to give a considerable quantity more than they would upon hay.

**The roots sliced are very good in soup.*

The God of Nature has been pleased to crown the labors of our husbandmen, and the toils of our manufacturers with the abundance of his providence; and supplies for the wants of man: and in his scriptures he has commanded us, when even "our enemy hunger to feed him." If we are ordered thus to do to our enemies, what ought we not to do to our friends & neighbors. The Canadians have never injured us. On the contrary they are our friends. But even if they were our enemies, ought we not to feed and supply them? The American people have never yet relinquished to government the power to control their right to dispose of their *surplus produce* to whom the please. The constitution expressly declares, that "*the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or* TO THE PEOPLE." And the people having never delegated to congress the powers assumed in the *embargo laws*, they are unconstitutional, and a dead letter. Will any one have the hardihood to say, because congress has "the power to *regulate* commerce," that therefore congress has the power to *annihilate* it? To *regulate* is "*to secure to adjust by rule or method.*" Can this be construed to mean, to *destroy* commerce? If it can, then indeed there is no security in written constitutions. Then indeed may they be made to mean *any thing or nothing!* But, we repeat, the people never have delegated this power to destroy traffic between man and man; and the traffic is therefore reserved to them. The *embargo laws* are thus proved to be unconstitutional, and all the blood shed by those who are called to arms to execute them, will, like Abel's, call from the ground for vengeance.

We learn that detachments of troops from this state and New York, are on the march towards the Canadian lines to prevent the traffic which is carrying on in that quarter.

[Vermont pap.

UNDAUNTED COURAGE.

Mr. Boswell, in his tour to Corsica, relates a remarkable anecdote, which Gen Paoli told him. At the siege of Tortona, the commander of the army ordered Captain Carew, an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having his orders he whispered to Carew, "Sir, I know you to be a gallant man, I have therefore put you on this duty which I tell you in confidence is certain death to you and your men: I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you." Carew made a bow to the General, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful post.—He there stood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of his soldiers for a draught of wine, "Here," said he, "I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle." Fortunately, at that instant, Tertona capitulated, and Carew escaped, after displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity.

From the Washington Federalist.

MR. FINDLAY,

Be so good as to give the following statement a place in your paper.

A shearing of seven ewes, was made at Rose Mount, the residence of doctor Kent, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on the 15th May, the following was the result.

No. 1.	3 years old yielded	7 1-4 lbs.
2.	3 do. do.	6 1-4
3.	1 do. do.	8
4 & 5,	twins, 1 year old	6 1-4 each
6,	same age,	6 1-4
7.	do.	6 1-4

Average weight of wool yielded by three years old, 6 3-4 lbs of the yearlings, 6 3-4 lbs. The wool was clean and of a good quality, The lambs are the cross of the Calvert county and Dorsey Sheep, and make good mutton. They are easy feeders not remarkable for size, but well formod and keep their wool clean.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

As you have favored your subscribers with a publication of Dr. Cumming's discovery of sponging the body with ardent spirits in cases of yellow fever, you will also be so kind as to publish the following criticism on the subject, from your humble servant,

JOHN B. STROEBEL.

To make a useful discovery and to diffuse and establish its utility, gives to a benevolent mind much pleasure. But frequently do men flatter themselves with an opinion of being of more utility than what they really are; and suppose that they have made discoveries, when it is their fault that they only lately discovered what they might and ought to have learnt from others long before that time.

That sponging or bathing the body with cooling liquids, in an ardent fever, will mitigate the heat, has been long known and frequently practised, since the fever took place in Philadelphia, 1793. If this practice is not generally established, it is at least very common, and its utility has been frequently published; and with this Dr. Cumming ought to have been acquainted, and he might have diffused the utility of this practice to the satisfaction of his benevolence, without its being his discovery.

But if Dr. Cumming claims some merit for having pointed out a liquor, that evaporates more fast, and creates more cold than water, it becomes the duty of the benevolent and better informed mind, to point out the error and prevent the mischief it might do in the way it is recommended.

It is an established principle in the practice of physic, that means applied on the skin are partly absorbed and received inwardly. Opium and mercury may be applied externally in such a quantity as to kill. Ardent spirits, when applied to the body, and absorbed by it in time of ardent fever, will add fuel to the fire. The external cold created by it will soon be counterbalanced by the internal mischief.

The principal noxious effect which spirituous liquors have in general on the human body is their producing a remarkable debility in the muscular systems. The commissioners, appointed at Paris for the examination of the operation of the Galvanic fluid have proved that alcohol destroys the susceptibility of the muscular fibres, that they cannot be acted upon by the galvanic or nervous fluid. This causes the staggering and falling of a drunken man. In ardent fevers the muscular system is exactly in the same state of debility. When thus fever and alcohol not act on the human body, the latter must be a very improper remedy against the former.

But experience is given as a proof of the utility of sponging with rum. This is empirical experience. It may prove that any sponging and creating external cold, is better in fevers than keeping the skin hot and dry; but it will not prove that rum answers the purpose better than water. The rapid evaporation of rum causing more cold than water, will not counterbalance the internal mischief. If more cold is required, than can be obtained by spooging with water, or vinegar and water, then let the body be immersed in a cold bath, and the patient may be cooled to any degree.

But since perspiration is the principal object which the physic an wishes to produce in his fever patient, and ardent spirits is a very improper remedy to obtain it by; to supplant completely Dr. Cumming's discovery, antimony is proposed to answer that purpose better, as the most sure diaphoretic, and to prevent the inconveniences which it causes when taken on the stomach, tartar emetic may be dissolved in water, or vinegar and water, and the body may be sponged therewith, and thus a powerful & safe febrifuge may be established.

APPROPRIATE EXTRACT.

"I never knew the market place so still,
The streets so thinn'd, the town so like a desert,
And so dead,"

DIALOGUE.

Ah John, how are you? What are you so pleased about? Have you found a parcel of bank bills?

John. No. I was thinking how cheap things will soon be now we have got an embargo. By Moses, we shall have loaves of bread as big as a kettle drum. But what's the matter with you? What makes you look so blue?

Ah! Johnny,
If a peck of wheat flour was sold for a penny,
And a man had neither credit nor money,
In the midst of this plenty he might live and lack,
Both meat to his belly and clothes to his back.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t law4f

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT CRAY.

May 11. 4

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a geeral relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous mady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mr. H. Lee,

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common accepted remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; so being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT

On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOTSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Muersteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 3aw

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d r and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum

20 hhds excellent molasses

1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son, and Cuthbert Powell.

May 20. d1weo3w.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Jannary 12. 2aw

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, primstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

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